

Texas Anti-Labor Law Voided

See Page 2

WEATHER

Clearing
and Much
Colder

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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NAZIS RETREATING BEFORE 1ST ARMY



Tokyo Jittery: The Japanese High Command yesterday seemed convinced that the invasion of Luzon, the main Philippines island was at hand. Enemy broadcasts revealed increasing uncertainty where the blow might come on Luzon, but implied that Japanese ground forces were on the alert all the way from Lingayen Gulf, 110 miles northwest of Manila, to the southwest corner of the island.

7th Army Eases Threat to Positions on Upper Rhine

BULLETIN

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UP).—Troops of the U. S. 82nd Airborne Division have cleared the west bank of the Salm River to just north of the key junction of Vielsalm, seven miles south of Stavelot on the north side of the Belgian bulge, it was announced tonight.

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UP).—German forces broke and began retreating on a 30-mile Ardennes front today under telling blows by the U. S. First Army which drove two more miles southward, captured nine Belgian towns and in concert with the northbound Third Army narrowed to six shell-ripped miles the enemy's escape corridor through the bulge.

The First Army moved within five miles of the Houffalize-St. Hubert road and the Third Army approached within one mile of that last enemy artery at a point to the southwest although, paradoxically, the two armies still stood 10 miles apart due to their different routes of advance.

DANGER EASED

Seventh Army Yanks eased the threat along the upper Rhine by chopping off the northern end of the bridgehead above Strasbourg and to the west cleared the vital Haguenau-Saarbrücken road.

French troops stemmed an attack toward Strasbourg from the Colmar pocket to the south after it had penetrated within 15 miles of the Alsatian city. An enemy bridgehead across the Maas in eastern Holland was disclosed to have been a long-standing one and not a new threat.

British patrols following up the retreat from the western edge of the bulge probed as deep as one and one-half miles without meeting the enemy but reported suicide units were holding on at Bure, last German stronghold west of the Marche-St. Hubert line.

The Second and Third Armored Divisions and the brilliant 82d Airborne Division under Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin still shouldered the main drive from the Grandmenil sector and had won a solid, nine-mile stretch of the St. Vith-La Roche road, shutting off any further traffic along that artery.

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Soviets Advance 4 Mi. Along Danube

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British Continue ELAS Attack

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Dies Haunts House

His Ghost, Rankin, Rants
For a Witch-Hunting Committee

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Buzzbombs on N. Y. 'Probable'

AN EAST COAST PORT, Jan. 8 (UP).—Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, said today that it was "possible and probable" that New York City or Washington will be hit by buzzbombs within the next 30 or 60 days.

Ingram said he would take charge of coastal defenses of New York and Washington and that he had moved "plenty of forces" to take every possible precaution.

He said the bombs would come by way of surface ship, submarine, or long range planes.

He said the bombs would probably be smaller than the V-1 or V-2 launched against Great Britain. The greatest danger, he stated, was from fires.

Panic, he declared, could increase the

damage.

"The next alert will be the real McCoy," he said.

He stated the Germans had 300 submarines "at least" in the Atlantic and the Navy was prepared to keep them from coming close enough to fire, or to stop them before they fired very many bombs. He said six or eight subs would be needed to bomb New York.

"I consider that adequate measures have been taken to protect New York and Washington," he stated.

Informed of the buzzbomb warning Mayor LaGuardia said he "hoped it is not so" and urged the public to consider German threats of bombings as a warning "not to relent on war production."

High Court Voids Anti-Labor Law

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In a far-reaching five to four decision, the Supreme Court today held that the Texas law requiring registration of labor organizers is a violation of the guarantee of free speech and free assembly in the first amendment to the constitution, and is therefore invalid.

The Supreme Court specifically reversed a decision of the Supreme Court of Texas convicting R. J. Thomams, president of the United Auto Workers, who tested the state anti-labor law by making a speech in Houston soliciting union members without registering as a labor organizer.

The strongly-worded decision was written by Justice Wiley Rutledge, with Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy concurring. Justice Robert Jackson concurred in a separate opinion.

Justice Owen J. Roberts wrote the dissenting opinion, which was joined by Chief Justice Harlan Stone and Justice Stanley R. Reed and Felix Frankfurter.

CIO President Philip Murray promptly hailed the court's ringing affirmation of free speech as "in the great tradition of a Democratic government."

Murray described the decision as a blow at the campaign of the fascist Christian Americans to pass labor laws throughout the South designed to cripple labor.

Similar laws already exist in Florida and Kansas.

SUBTERFUGE BARRED

The CIO president said the court has made it plain that a state cannot abridge the constitutional rights of labor on the ground that it is dealing with a commercial enterprise.

The court declared that a "requirement that one must register before he undertakes to make a public speech to enlist support for a lawful movement is incompatible with the requirements of the first amendment."

"If the exercise of the rights of free speech and free assembly cannot be made a crime, we do not think this can be accomplished by the device of requiring previous registration as a condition for exercising them," the court held.

"The restraint is not small when it is considered what was restrained. The right is a national right, Federally guaranteed. There is some modicum of freedom of thought, speech and assembly which all citizens of the Republic may exercise throughout its length and breadth, which no state nor all together, not the nation itself can prohibit, restrain or impede," the decision said.

R. J. Thomas was complimented by the court for meeting the issue raised by the law "squarely," and specifically soliciting union membership rather than hedging by making a general speech on unionism.

COULD REGISTER FUND SOLICITOR

The court held that a registration requirement would be legal if confined to collection of funds or securing subscriptions.

Justice Jackson said that while he believes in unqualified freedom of speech for labor unions, he also believes an employer "should be free to answer and to turn publicity on the records of the leaders of the unions which seek the confidence of his men." But he added that this exercise of free speech by employers must not be associated "with discriminatory discharges or intimidation."

Justice Roberts, dissenting, held that "labor unions are business associations," and that "if anyone pursues solicitations, as a business for profit, or members for any organization, religious, secular business, his calling does not bar the state re-

Rankin Fights to Stack Dies Body With His Witch-Hunting Associates

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The behind-the-scenes tug of war on the personnel of the new Dies Committee came out into the open today in an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, red-baiting speech by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss).

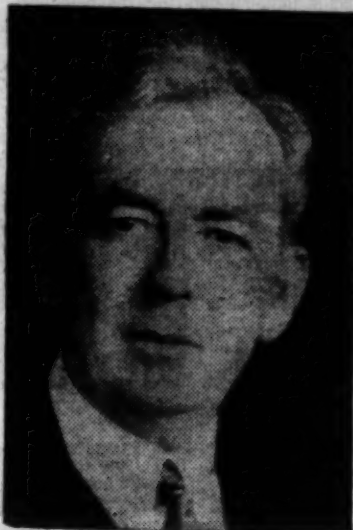
Rankin, sponsor of the permanent Dies Committee approved by the House, said:

"We're going to elect a committee of real Americans not opposed to the policy or the creation of the committee."

Rankin's remarks left little doubt about what he meant by "real Americans." The Mississippi Congressman took the floor on a point of personal privilege to dispute a charge by Martin Popper, secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, that Rankin was one of the "dangerous men of this country who preach disunity" singled out for criticism by Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Popper made this statement in a letter to Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee urging them to select fair-minded members of the new committee. Action by the Ways and Means Democrats is expected Wednesday.

Rankin alleged an effort to "stack" the new committee with supporters of the CIO.



REP. JOHN RANKIN

Before he was through, Rankin amply demonstrated the accuracy of the Popper's charge.

"My people did not reduce the Negroes to slavery," Rankin said. "They raised them from savagery."

Rankin claimed he was not critical of "decent American Jews," but added he would not refrain from attacking a man "because he happens to be of the Jewish race."

He said that his record on supporting the war was better "than

that of Popper, Hillman and the man who calls himself Gaer before they were run out of Russia."

Rankin was referring to Joseph Gaer, author of a recent book on the CIO Political Action Committee. He asserted Gaer was born in Bessarabia under the name of "Fishnany."

The Mississippi Congressman attacked the Lawyers Guild as a "Communist Front," and also leveled personal attacks at Popper and Guild president Robert W. Kenny.

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif) took the floor to defend Kenny, who is attorney general of California, as a "distinguished citizen."

Rep. Frank Hook (D-Mich) told the House of his resolution to rescind the Rankin amendment creating the new Dies Committee. He said that witch-hunts of the kind undertaken by the Dies Committee are a "first step" to fascism.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 8 (UP). In a letter to John Lynch, editor of the Greenville Delta-Democrat Times, Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) said today he would not permit New York's Negro Congressman-elect, Adam Clayton Powell, to sit by him "in the House of Representatives—or anywhere else."

WMC, Draft Officials Act on Manpower Front

In quick response to the President's appeal for national service for all, draft and War Manpower Commission authorities began yesterday to tighten up entire manpower front.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York Selective Service Director, said that in most cases of 4-F's who refuse to take war work, induction into the armed services is possible without special legislation.

The new Army order lowering physical standards now gives draft authorities the means to act where certain deficiencies caused deferment, he stated.

As to the large number who had left their jobs although they had been deferred because they were on essential work, McDermott said, "We don't need an act of Congress to go after these men. We have ample authority and machinery to deal with those cases."

War Manpower director Anna M. Rosenberg said a survey is under way in several regions of New York state to determine manpower supply with the view of arranging transfer of workers to more essential work. Employers will be asked to give up their workers voluntarily. If they resist, mandatory orders will be issued to them.

ACTION IN JERSEY

New Jersey WMC director Thomas F. Costello ordered an inventory of manpower in unessential and less essential industries. He will immediately begin to order the transfer of workers with the view of blocking the development of an even more serious manpower shortage.

From Washington came word that the WMC is reviewing the entire list of industries designated as "essential." The new list it was indicated, will mark a number of industries "critical," while in some cases industries will be crossed off the essential list.

In both Houses on Capitol Hill, proposals were coming thick and fast on the President's appeal for a National Service Act. Senator War-

Whole Soviet Family Honored

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 8.—Yekaterina Tomashevsky, 72-year-old peasant grandmother, her three sons, their wives and her 14-year-old grandson, George, have just received the Guerilla of the Patriotic War medal for outstanding service in defense of their native village, Kamenetz Podolsk.

Here is their story:

In 1941 Yekaterina saw three of her five sons off to war. The other two lived with their mother at home.

In the autumn of 1941, Vladimir, the eldest, whose regiment had been surrounded, returned home with his wife whom he had led out of Kiev under the nose of the Germans.

Months later Zinaida, the youngest daughter, returned home from Kiev to evade shipment to Germany. With daughters-in-law, the family now numbered ten.

Vladimir and his wife succeeded in finding a job in a German office engaged in exporting grain from the Ukraine. From this cover, Vladimir built up a guerilla unit. The Red Army men cut off from their units formed the nucleus.

When everything was ready Vlad-

Reynolds Maps Party to Fight World Pacts

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Former Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina has found a job for himself.

One of the most outspoken apologists for fascism ever to sit in Congress, Reynolds announced he is forming a new political party to be known as the Nationalist Party.

Printed membership blanks of the organization outline a 12-point program devoted primarily to opposition to any form of international cooperation.

The program is "For America First and not Last," for stopping all immigration, for high tariff barriers against "cheap European and Asiatic labor," against surrendering "any part of our sovereignty to become a portion of a world state," against "being a Santa Claus to the world."

Reynolds made his bid for leadership of a new fascist party in a statement asserting that "neither of the two major political parties is big enough to hold both interventionists and non-interventionists, nationalists and internationalists, Communists and anti-Communists."

The ex-Senator said that the Republican Party is "dead" because its leaders "were not sufficiently courageous to tackle the paramount issues before the American people."

"The Democratic Party," he added, "was first taken over by the New Deal, which in turn was taken by the Communists, reds and pinks: Internationalists and together with the PAC."

Reynolds said the new Nationalist Party is being "developed through an educational organization known as the American Nationalists Committee, and various factions and groups already set up throughout the country are being contacted by the 'Nationalist Confederation,' which has an address in a downtown Washington office building.

The announcement of the new party did not state the source of its finances. Reynolds married into the wealthy McLean family a couple of years ago.

OPA Rules Out Rental 'Tie-Ins'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration tonight ruled that landlords may no longer force prospective tenants to buy furniture or other property in order to rent housing accommodations or rooms.

Nation-wide reports show that such "tie-in sales" were becoming widespread and that landlords used the device to break rent ceilings, OPA said. In some cases tenants have paid from \$650 to \$2,500 for furniture not worth half the price as a condition for renting an apartment or house.

At the same time, OPA exempted rooms in bona fide clubs, college fraternity and sorority houses from rent control. The exemption applies only to clubs recognized as non-profit organizations by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

mir and the rest of the family, minus mother, disappeared into the forests. Their chief job was disrupting German rail communications, raiding grain depots at the stations and returning hundreds of tons of confiscated wheat to the Ukrainian peasants. The old mother acted as scout.

Hear Browder at Lenin Rally, Garden Monday

See Page 9 for Details

It's a small world



—Chicago Times, Jan 4

British Persist In Attack on ELAS

British troops yesterday attacked a strong Greek ELAS force north of Athens in the Carikaza Pass, despite Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's earlier offer to call a truce once the patriot guerillas had evacuated Attica, including Athens and Piraeus.

Scobie Sunday withdrew previous truce terms on the pretext that ELAS is holding British hostages and is using Red Cross supplies for its armed forces.

Following up this cue, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, new British-backed Greek Premier, announced that he will raise an army of 200,000 to "annihilate" ELAS forces throughout the country, naturally with British help.

Completing his cabinet with anti-EAM representatives, Plastiras virtually ruled out any acceptable compromise. He added John Macropoulos as Minister of Agriculture and Prof. G. Amandos as Minister of Education.

It will be recalled that EAM truce offers last week, to confer with Gen. Plastiras on forming a unity cabinet, was rejected.

In the fighting Sunday night British tank and infantry fell back from the Carikaza Pass after a fog-shrouded battle of several hours. It was believed they killed between 50 and 100 ELAS troops in the Sunday fighting, but the ELAS' position was highly defensible and the British forces drew back before resuming the attack today.

The road to Thebes, 40 airplane miles above Athens, passes between steep hills upon which the ELAS riflemen and mortars are stationed, and the ELAS have augmented their Carikaza defenses by road blocks and demolitions.

In the Attica Peninsula south of Athens, British flying columns were conducting street-by-street searches of small towns but were finding only an occasional straggler from ELAS groups whose main fighting forces seem to have fled the Attica area.

Urges Public Act On 'Dies' Set-Up

Pressure on the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee to make sure that the personnel of the new "Dies" Committee set up by the House of Representatives vote is of a type which will be "directly opposite in all its works to the discredited old Dies Committee" was urged today by Louis Colman, secretary of the International Labor Defense, whose president is Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

SAYS: "SPEAK UP"

"The new permanent 'Dies Committee' has been established by vote of the House of Representatives," the ILD statement said. "But its composition has not yet been determined. That is now in the hands of the Committee on Committees, which is composed of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

"The public should immediately let its voice be heard by communications to Speaker of the House Rayburn, and to the members of the Committee on Committees, insisting that the discredited and defeated Dies Committee shall not be revived in this new body.

Motor Gas Outlook

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UP).—Gasoline output is now at its maximum, and if military requirements increased beyond present demands, American motorists will have to get along on less fuel in 1945, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies said today.

Red Army Pushes Along Danube Toward Vienna

Nazis Retreat Before 1st Army

(Continued from Page 1)

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army captured Flammerge, five miles west of Bastogne, and punched one-half mile northward to within one mile of the Hauffalze road. With the most powerful concentration of artillery ever employed by their now famous army, Patton's troops had blasted back four more strong enemy counter-attacks, and a fifth, observed forming up in the Wiltz area on the Luxembourg flank, was dispersed by shells in a "complete slaughter" according to field reports.

Late Monday, the Germans were reported beginning to withdraw from the dangerous Warden salient just southeast of Bastogne which had hampered the Third Army's efforts to expand northward. The Sixth Armored Division, which fought with distinction in the breakthrough to the Saar, followed up the retirement with a 1,000-yard advance.

On the north flank, airborne and armored units collaborated in the capture of Mont and Garonne, five and seven miles south of Stavelot, and the adjoining communities of Grand Sart and Petit Sart on the St. Vith-La Roche road three miles southwest of Vielsalm.

To the northeast, infantry of the 30th Division advanced about two miles, and captured the towns of Spineux and Vanneranval as resistance fell away.

BATTLE IN SNOWSTORM

Field Marshal Sir B. P. Montgomery's 10 to 12 predominantly American divisions had captured 858 prisoners in the last 24 hours, the largest one-day bag since the offensive opened last Wednesday, bringing the total to almost 4,000.

A swirling snowstorm shut off direct aerial support for the sixth straight day but fleets of U. S. heavy bombers flying above the storm front battered German positions at a point 15 miles northeast of Bastogne, presumably around the important Luxembourg junction of Clervaux, and east to Frankfurt-Main.

To the east the Yanks had lopped off two miles of the enemy salient southeast of Bitche, mopping up the survivors of the trapped German garrison in Wingen on the Haguenau-Saarbrücken road and also capturing the nearby locality of Lichtenberg.

Chiang Receives Hurley; Toasts FDR

CHUNGKING, Jan. 8 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, newly-appointed U. S. Ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at 11 a.m. today in a brief, colorful ceremony.

The Chinese leader offered a champagne toast to President Roosevelt, America's prosperity, and to Hurley, who was 62 years old today.

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UP).—Red Army troops pushed four miles along the north bank of the Danube to within 90 miles of Vienna today, while other Soviet forces on the south bank

of the great river gateway to central Europe knocked out 90 German tanks in throwing back fresh enemy attempts to break the siege of Budapest.

Troops of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army captured the north bank town of Marcelova in a drive that carried to within four miles of the Komarno-Bratislava supply railroad. At Marcelova the Red Army stood seven miles from Komarno, big German north bank base, 59 miles from the city of Bratislava and 90 from Vienna.

This drive to outflank German columns hammering toward Budapest from the northwest and west put Soviet forces 21 miles beyond Naziheld Esztergom, on the south bank of the Danube and 12 miles northwest of the Hungarian capital.

Moscow did not report any new gains by the Germans in their

drive to crack the Budapest siege arc, despite Nazi claims.

Moscow's war bulletin said that, in Sunday's fighting on the Budapest front, the Red Army knocked out 90 Nazi tanks for a total of 413 in six days.

Inside Budapest itself, Soviet troops seized another 130 street blocks in fierce house-to-house fighting.

The Moscow newspaper Pravda reported that Soviet forces never before had encountered a city so heavily mined and booby trapped. It said every movable object was mined.

Pravda reported that German officers evacuating buildings about to fall were stripping women refugees sheltered in basements of their clothing and seizing their children in an effort to escape disguised as mothers.

Torpedoed Survivors Tortured on Nippon Sub

The following dispatch disclosing new Japanese atrocities was written by a United Press correspondent who subsequently lost his life covering a B-29 raid. The dispatch has just been released by censors.

By JOHN J. ANDREW

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 17. (Delayed) (UP).—Twenty three survivors of an American Liberty ship, their sunburned bodies bearing scars from beating and bayoneting inflicted

by a Japanese submarine crew who murdered about 77 of their shipmates, told a story today of two hours of hell aboard the enemy craft.

The survivors included members of the American Merchant Marine, Army and Navy personnel and a civilian. Their 10,500-ton Liberty ship was bound for India from San Pedro, Cal., with 41 merchant seamen aboard, 28 Navy armed guard members, one Army medical surgeon and 30 Army and civilian passengers.

They were 11 days out of Australia, cruising at 11 knots just after sunset on July 2 when two torpedoes crashed into the forward part of the vessel. All hands abandoned ship.

The first man to climb on the submarine's decks, a 17-year-old messman, who was making his first voyage, was led to the bow, shot in the back and tossed overboard.

As the others climbed aboard, they were stripped of watches, rings, wallets, identification tags, and shoes. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to sit on deck facing the bow.

The submarine circled the floundering Liberty ship and several of the bound men were washed overboard, including Carl Rosenbaum, 26, a merchant marine crew member from Crook, Cal., who survived after swimming until dawn with his hands tied.

The ship's officers were led to the conning tower. They were

never seen again. The largest of those left were then led aft and beaten and bayoneted. Then the submarine crash-dived while the Americans were sitting on its deck, their hands still bound.

After one full day and two nights in the water, a rescue ship, a craft of the Ceylonese Navy commanded by British officers, reached them.

Another Rumor About Hitler's Ears

The Office of War Information yesterday quoted a rumor circulating in Germany that Adolf Hitler's hearing had been injured in the attempt on his life last July 20 to such an extent that he could "no longer judge the sound of his words, nor can he use tones of irony or contempt."

Ear trouble might explain the hurried pace and otherwise un-Hitlerite manner of Hitler's New Year's speech, the newspaper added.

Ambassador Kirk Presents Papers

ROME, Jan. 8 (UP).—Alexander Kirk presented his credentials as U. S. Ambassador to Italy to Prince Humbert, lieutenant-general of the Italian Realm, today in elaborate ceremonies at the throne room of Quirinale Palace. He was the first Ambassador to present credentials to the head of the Italian state since the armistice in 1943.

Charge Emigre Agents Kill Jews in Poland

The first Jewish language broadcast from Lublin, heard yesterday in London, accused underground detachments, taking orders from the Polish Exile Government, of the murder of Jews in Poland. The broadcast was reported from London by way of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The Jewish radio in Lublin also

charged that many Jews were turned over to the Gestapo by Exile Government agents in Nazi-occupied Poland.

The broadcast further made public a proclamation issued by the "Alliance of Jewish Partisans" to the effect that "groups connected with the exile clique are even today engaged in murdering Jews

who come out of hiding."

This news, besides exposing the pro-fascist, anti-Semitic character of the so-called exile government, brings into bold relief the truly democratic people's character of the new Lublin provisional Polish Government, which is already providing the Jewish people with facilities to express their interests and

needs.

As was to be expected, the Jewish deputies in the exile government, Emmanuel Scherer and I. Swartzbart, have issued a denial of the charges. They in part attribute anti-Jewish excesses to the "extreme reactionary circles" whom they claim to have exposed in the past.

Launch Drive to Let Harry Bridges Become Citizen

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A new national drive has been launched to obtain citizenship for Harry Bridges, the West Coast leader. The Bridges Victory Committee announced today that national action

has been initiated by unions and other groups urging the Attorney General and the President to dismiss all charges against Mr. Bridges.

Five years ago, Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School issued his historic decision clearing the California, CIO director of all charges and recommending that the case be dismissed. Cancellation of the warrant in the "first Bridges case" followed on Jan. 8, 1940.

The 152-page Landis decision, issued after 11 weeks of hearing during the summer of 1939, and based upon analysis of almost 8,000 pages of testimony and several hundred exhibits, sharply condemned the caliber of the government's witnesses and concluded that the evidence "therefore establishes neither that Harry R. Bridges is a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party."

Characterizing the testimony of government witnesses, Dean Landis said of one witness, "In evasion, qualification, and contradiction it is almost unique"; of another, "He was neither a candid nor a forthright witness"; of a third, he "left a convincing impression that he was not telling the truth"; of still another, his "testimony possesses elements of inherent improbability," of a fifth that his "tendency toward prevarication was almost pathological."

SEEK HIGH COURT RULING

Inauguration of the national drive to clear the way for citizenship for Harry Bridges followed by less than two weeks the filing with the U. S. Supreme Court of a petition for a writ of certiorari to bring the seven-year-old Bridges case before the high court for hearing and decision.

The West Coast CIO leader entered the United States legally in 1920 and has resided here ever since. During the 10-year period since his rise to a position of influence in the labor movement, strenuous and continuing efforts have been made to deport him to his native country, Australia.

Bridges has served as president of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union since the union was chartered as a CIO affiliate in 1937, and has been for the same period CIO Regional Director for California.

Both the court action and the national drive for dismissal of charges stem directly from the "second Bridges case" initiated early in 1941, more than a year after the Landis decision and dismissal of the "first Bridges case." Based upon specific amendment of the basic immigration laws designed to "get Bridges," the second action against the labor leader constitutes a unique and dangerous denial of justice.

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Counsel for Mr. Bridges in their petition to the Supreme Court cite the legislative history of the amendment of June 28, 1940, under which the present proceedings have occurred.

Polltax Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, author of the amendment, urging its passage in 1940 by the House of Representatives, was frank in stating his objectives. Bluntly he told the House:

"It is my joy to announce that this bill will do in a perfectly legal and constitutional manner what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges

seeks to accomplish. This bill changes the law so that the Department of Justice should now have little trouble in deporting Bridges."

The government's "evidence" in the Bridges case was found wanting in a second major decision two years after the Landis decision. On Jan. 3, 1942, the four-man Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice unanimously overruled the adverse finding of the Inspector in the "second Bridges case" and recommended dismissal of charges.

Commenting on its intensive study of the case record, equal in length to that of the first case, the board, headed by J. A. Faneili, declared: "We have reviewed the evidence as bits making up an attempted complete mosaic, yet evaluating each particle so that its true worth might stand out in the whole with chiseled clarity. The picture fails to materialize."

Analyzing the evidence itself, the board unanimously concluded, "The evidence in this record does not establish that Harry Renton Bridges was at any time a member of or affiliated with any organization proscribed by statute," and recommended dismissal of the case.

Subsequent reversal of this unanimous finding by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle was an unprecedented action, based upon, as Judge William Healy of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals later said, "evidence which would be condemned and proscribed without hesitation by any American court."

By a 3-2 split, an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of California was denied Bridges in June, 1944.

Majority members of the court recognized the paucity of the evidence, while Circuit Judge Stephens, although concurring with the decision, declared, "It cannot be denied that the evidence in this case falls far short of the 'clear, unequivocal and convincing' rule" of the Supreme Court in similar cases.

News Capsules

Falls 6,000 Feet, and Lives

A Mustang fighter pilot, knocked unconscious in his plane in the air, came to half an hour later dangling from the limb of a tree 10 feet off the ground with the ripcord unpulled.

That is the story of Second Lieut. Emory Taylor, 24, of Austin, Tex.

Lieut. Taylor was on a mission with the 352nd Mustang Group, escorting heavy bombers.

Over the battle lines flak knocked out his rudder control. At 6,000 feet he started over the side of the plane, but wind threw him against the armor plate, and he lost consciousness.

Joseph Nulte, a Newark policeman only two months on the force, faced yesterday with an appeal from a taxi driver to go to an address "where a woman is going to have a baby," wailed to headquarters: "What'll I do?"

"You wanted to be a cop, didn't you?" came the answer. "Do something about it."

Patrolman Nulte lunged up, sped to the address and helped deliver a baby to Mrs. Mildred Hewitt, 26. A physician who arrived later said the policeman did a "swell job."



Here's the lineup for classes at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Scene: second floor of the building, 575 Sixth Ave., last Saturday. Classes are filling up fast but there's plenty of room left in courses on current events, modern technology, introductory economics, American industry and postwar planning, and American history. Classes start Monday, Jan. 15 and registration will continue throughout that week.

Tells FDR: Negro Nurses Willing To Serve, But Are Not Called

By EUGENE GORDON

President Roosevelt's request that nurses be drafted to meet "one of the most urgent requirements of the armed forces," inspired Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, to assure the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy that Negro nurses would gladly volunteer but are barred by discrimination.

CALLS BAN TRAGIC

Mrs. Staupers, agreeing with the President that "it is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care," wired him:

"According to Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk of the United States Army on Jan. 4, only 300 Negro nurses have been called to service in the Army Nurse Corps. None have been called in the Navy. Negro nurses for a long time have been ready and willing to serve to their capacity, but have been prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices.

"The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, 1790 Broadway, is urging you as Commander-in-Chief to give Negro nurses opportunity for full service. As American citizens we want to



MABEL K. STAUPERS

share the responsibility and to serve our country in this critical period."

Maj. Gen. Kirk, reporting to an emergency nurse recruitment meeting called by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at the Hotel Pierre last Thursday night, attempted to justify the

Army's limited use of Negro nurses by pointing out that "the average share of colored nurses in the Army is equal to the total number of Negro troops."

Mrs. Staupers retorted then, and repeated to the Daily Worker yesterday:

"In the New York area no Negro cadet nurse has been assigned to a military hospital, but in the South Negro nurses are serving white and Negro patients in military hospitals."

COUNCIL BACKS PLEA

She added that there is "no reason why nurses in this critical period should be assigned on the basis of race, nationality or religion or on any other basis except that of need."

The National Nursing Council for War Service, 1790 Broadway, yesterday supported both President Roosevelt and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Mrs. Elmira Wickenden, executive secretary of the council, regretted that the Navy takes no Negro nurses. She heartily endorsed, she declared, Mrs. Staupers' plea for full use of Negro nurses by both Army and Navy.

Mrs. Staupers felt that though Negro nurses did not need to be drafted they would be helped by such procedure.

Browder Lauds State CPA on Sub Drive

Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, and John Williamson, secretary, yesterday congratulated the New York State CPA for securing 10,761 subscriptions to The Worker during the current subscription campaign.

"We congratulate the New York State leadership and membership on the splendid job they achieved in already securing 10,761 subscriptions in The Worker campaign. With Manhattan entering the 'over the top' category, all New York boroughs have followed the excellent example set by Queens.

"We are confident that this achievement was brought about because of the alertness of the leadership and membership as to the political necessity of extending the circulation of The Worker.

"Consequently we can expect that with this goal reached you will now be determined to continue building the circulation of the press and will especially set about solving the subscription renewal problem which is our weakest link in circulation technique."

Select GOP State Chairman Tomorrow

ALBANY, Jan. 8 (UP).—Republican state committee members will meet Wednesday to elect a successor to Edwin F. Jaekel, Erie county leader, who resigned as state chairman last month.

Foremost contender for the post, and choice of most county GOP leaders, is 54-year-old state tax commissioner Glen R. Beddenkapp, of Lewistown.

Keep It Up, Ohio

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—In a telegram to John Williamson, national secretary of the Communist Political Association, the Ohio CPA announced that it has secured 930 subscriptions to The Worker during the current subscription drive. "Ohio expects to go over the top by Jan. 15," the message said.

Williamson replied that he was gratified by the splendid spurt in the drive. "I am confident that, with maximum effort, you will achieve your goal by that date," he said.

Los Angeles Lenin Meeting Jan. 27

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—Commemorating V. I. Lenin (1870-1924), the Los Angeles Communist Political Association will sponsor a meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at the Embassy Auditorium, 843 South Grand Ave.

Guest speaker will be William Schneiderman, state president and a national vice-president of the Communist Political Association, who will talk on The Lenin Heritage.

The coming Los Angeles municipal elections will be discussed by Carl Winter, L.A. county president of the CPA.

Ohio UAW Is Seen Staunchly 'No-Strike'

By BETTY RILEY

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—Cleveland's 35,000 members of the United Auto Workers of America will vote overwhelmingly to reaffirm the CIO no-strike pledge in the UAW referendum, according to union local resolutions, statements of board members and local presidents, and opinion expressed in shop papers.

Fisher Body Local No. 45 is one of the most active Cleveland auto unions in promoting discussion and clarity on the no-strike pledge. The shop paper, The Fisher Eye Opener, has statements from union officials calling upon local members to "Vote yes on the no-strike pledge!" Editorially the arguments for winning the war and the peace, for the role of trade unions in the postwar period are set forth to increase backing for the pledge. Negro leader and local board member Al Arrington is polling his department. So far no "No" votes. Local President Charles Beckman and Editor Leo Fenster are also active in the Cleveland District Auto Council, whose resolution backing the no-strike pledge will be distributed to all Cleveland UAW members next week.

William Dieter, president of White Motor Local 32, issued a statement calling upon all White Motor members to reaffirm their pledge "to the President and to the people of the United States for an uninterrupted stream of war material from the home front to the fighting front until complete defeat of the German and Japanese military forces."

"FOR OUR BOYS"

"We are not giving up our right to strike," Dieter continued. "We are just holding it in check for our boys' sake and our country's sake."

The Right Angle, official shop paper of the White Motor Local, published an article headed: Vote Yes on the No-Strike Pledge!, written by Nat Ganley, business agent of UAW Local 155, and Mike Hanon, chairman, educational committee of Local 32. Hanon is also editor of the shop newspaper.

Here the two outlined the main reasons for reaffirming the pledge, outlined the gains and responsibilities of labor in the war period and in the postwar period to follow, attacked the "rescind propaganda" of some locals in Detroit, naming the locals and individuals and tracing the effect of such an action upon the war, the cost in lives of our boys and the loss of strategic position by union members and the labor movement in general.

REITERATE PLEDGE

UAW Local 217, an amalgamated local with a large membership scattered through many small shops in Cleveland, reiterated its no-strike pledge in a local meeting following the national UAW convention.

Local 65, the UAW organization

at Murray Ohio, is on record backing the no-strike pledge according to union officials. A union spokesman indicated that sentiment in the shop was strongly behind the pledge.

Patriotism of workers at Fisher Bomber plant, which has been sorely tried in the past, is being put to the acid test with the last action of the management, who walked out on negotiations with the blank refusal to continue bargaining. The Bomber News, official shop paper, campaigns for the no-strike pledge and local president, Edward Voyson, speaks out for reaffirmation.

Voyson pointed out that the deepest understanding of the basic issues is needed by bomber workers in order to resist the provocations which the management is directing at the local.

SPLIT VOTE CONTINUES

Two locals report a divided position on the referendum vote. In Local 486, at Midland Steel, President John Harmody stated that the delegates split their votes on the no-strike pledge at the convention and this split continues.

Reports from shop workers at Midland Steel point to a high percentage in the plant in favor of the no-strike pledge. Confusion about the meaning of the reaffirmation exists in this shop, which has been a concentration point for distribution of Trotskyite material for several years. Some workers think that a "Yes" vote means that they surrender their right to strike at any future time.

Secretary-treasurer Hugh Milligan of Local 207 at the Diesel Engine plant bragged about a 100 percent vote of the night shift meeting for rescinding the pledge. Later questioning showed that 14 members attended this meeting of the night shift.

According to Milligan's own figures, this is 14 of a night shift membership of 300 to 400. Total union membership is 3,100. Refusing to make any statement on the no-strike pledge, Milligan made several estimates of sentiment in the plant. His first guess was that the membership would vote for rescinding; a later unsolicited figure was "about 50-50."

Both Coughlinite and Trotskyite forces have been at work in this local for several years. Reports indicate that the local has lacked a vigorous, clear campaigner who explained labor's role in the war and the value to labor and the nation of full support to the no-strike pledge.

UAW Top Heads Unite For No-Strike Pledge

By DOROTHY LOEB

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—All four international officers of the CIO United Auto Workers are urging reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge, in the union's present referendum. In addition, two regional directors and 24 of 27 members of the executive board of Ford Local 600 have come out for a "yes" vote. The officials took their stand individually when they were polled by Ford Facts, organ of the Ford River Rouge local. Here are the statements of international officers:

UAW Top Leaders to Join in Radio Plea

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—All four

top officers of the United Automobile Workers—President R. J. Thomas, secretary-treasurer George F. Addes and vice-presidents Richard T. Frankensteen and Walter Reuther—will go on station WXYZ 10:30 Tuesday night to urge a "Yes" vote on the no-strike referendum.

They will speak under the auspices of the UAW Committee to Uphold the No-strike Pledge.

The committee, headed by G. W. Grant, president of the Ford local, will hold a mass meeting Wednesday night at Civic Center, Erskine and John R. Streets. The international officers were invited to speak.



This milk driver puts a warm blanket on his faithful steed as the blizzard season hits New York. Hundreds of horses are still used on Manhattan's milk routes, despite the general mechanization of most of the metropolitan area.

R. J. Thomas, president: "I am sure I can speak for every member of the UAW-CIO when I say, in response to our fighting men, that their faith in us will not be found wanting, that we will stand behind our brothers in arms, that we will honor our no-strike pledge, that we will not be provoked into irresponsible action, and that we will give every ounce of our energy to producing weapons of war in such quantities that the enemies of our nation may, before long, know that they are doomed."

Walter Reuther, vice-president: "I am opposed to strikes until the war is won. The GM Department (General Motors) record for maintaining uninterrupted war production is second to none. We have accomplished this, not by surrendering to the corporation but fighting for the workers with everything we have."

"I am for maintaining the No-Strike Pledge until the war is won, but strikes cannot effectively be prevented until Labor's pledge is met with sincerity by management. More effective pressure on government and industry will do more to prevent strikes than denouncing labor amid the applause of the Hearst and Communist press. My policy is: Everything to win the war and maintain Labor's standards while doing it."

Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president: "Last weeks group of production workers, drug store clerks, farm boys—a group of typically American kinds—forced one of the greatest war machines in the history of the world to slowly grind to a halt in the mud of Flaxers Fields. "All the hope of the civilized world were thrust into the hands of that bunch of American kids."

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Allied Unity Rally In Brownsville Sun.

Support of President Roosevelt's policy of democracy for liberated peoples and the strengthening of United Nations unity, will be the theme of a rally to be held next Sunday at 1 p. m., at the Park Plaza, 1530 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Among the sponsors are: United Democratic Club, 23 AD; the American Labor Party 23 A D; the Communist Political Association Brownsville Club; the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, Brownsville District.

Spectators include Congressman Emanuel Celler; City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Terry Rosenbaum, chairman, 23rd A. D. ALP club; Ada B. Jackson.

"And they did not fail us! In this hour of crisis the American worker can do no less than again pledge himself to produce the implements of war to the utmost of his ability and to keep the wheels of production turning until Victory is won."

FOR UNINTERRUPTED OUTPUT

George Addes, secretary-treasurer: "Amazing as our military victories have been during the past year, recent events show that our enemies are still strong. Tanks, guns and planes in overwhelming numbers will help speed the day of final victory and reduce to a minimum the number of those who will make the supreme sacrifice."

"In this global struggle for freedom, every man and woman must do his or her part towards the complete destruction of fascism, nazism and the Japanese counterpart. "To those in our armed forces and all who are fighting under the flags of freedom, we renew our pledge that until the day of peace shall dawn, the weapons of war will roll off the American assembly lines in an uninterrupted stream."

Richard Leonard and Percy Llewellyn, regional co-directors of the UAW of Detroit's West Side also urged a yes vote.

Said Leonard: "Since Dec. 7, 1941, I have been in support of our no-strike pledge to the nation and to our men at the front lines—and I still am. "Strikes in wartime can only lead to a breakdown of the morale of those who need our support the most. Hundreds of letters that I have received from UAW-CIO members now in service repeat over and over again their faith in the union and its no-strike pledge."

"UAW-CIO members in Ford plants everywhere bow to no one in their militancy and strength and have demonstrated to the world their determination to back up our fighting men with deeds and not words."

PROUD OF RECORD

Llewellyn said: "Workers in Region IA plants are justly proud of the record they have made in the production of war materials and their outstanding support of the war effort."

"It is my sincere belief that they, too, agree that upholding the no-strike pledge for the duration of the war is of prime importance in the drive to eliminate the twin menaces to all free people—Hitler and Hirohito. "First things come first and our first job is the defeat of our enemies—and to that end upholding the no-strike pledge will aid our armies in the final smash to victory."

A rollcall of Ford Local 600 officials led off by W. G. Grant, president, brought similar declarations from all but three executive board members. As was to be expected, one of the dissenting three was Larry Yost, leading Trotskyite chairman of the aircraft unit.

R. J. Thomas Predicts No-Strike Pledge of UAW Will Be Upheld

By HARRY FAINARU

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—In a powerful speech on national and international tasks confronting labor and the nation, made before the Second National Education Conference of the UAW-CIO, meeting here at the Hotel Pfister, R. J. Thomas, international president of the UAW made a blistering attack on the isolationist-minded no-strike pledge rescinders, and expressed full confidence that the pledge "will not be repealed."

"The workers of the UAW want to follow the policy of the UAW," said Thomas. "The workers of our union have not yet repudiated CIO policy and they will not do it now," cried out the UAW President, to the wild applause of several hundred delegates attending the education conference.

Referring to his experiences during his trip in Europe, Thomas

warned the delegates that the war is not yet over and it will take at least two years before Nazi Germany and Japan will be defeated.

And right here he said: "I think people are pretty small minded today when they advocate that the no-strike pledge should be thrown out of the window. I say that these people are isolationists. We cannot just say: to hell with the rest of the labor movement and the nation."

He demonstrated that the no-strike pledge is one of the basic instruments of victory of all the United Nations.

Replying to those who argue hypocritically that the scrapping of the pledge does not mean strikes, he warned that where we have strikes today, "management in most cases has agitated for them, and our people fell for it."

By rescinding the no-strike pledge,

"labor would certainly get a black eye while management would like nothing better than to see the no-strike pledge repealed."

GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

Thomas spoke extensively on three main points: international labor unity; the winning of the war and postwar security, and upholding the no-strike pledge.

When Thomas finished, he was enthusiastically applauded, and Sam Sweet, Education Director of Local 742, UAW-CIO, Detroit, moved that "our international president be given a vote of confidence for his forthright position on national and international policies," which was wholeheartedly approved.

The conference was attended by delegates from over 200 locals, and for the next three days will discuss various problems related to education and the union.

The GOP on the Anti-Warpath

THE Republican Party's reaction to the President's message on the state of the Union was not only ungenerous but alarming; it is clear that we are in for a continued assault on the President's policies in the House and Senate, and the GOP's post-election promise of unity has already withered. All of which is an even greater challenge to the democratic coalition which reelected the President. If his supporters permit themselves to be divided, then the Republican reactionaries will certainly go on the rampage.

The progressive Republican newspaper, the Herald Tribune, hailed the speech warmly as "admirably calculated to give a saner perspective to the American people..." But Mr. Dewey, the titular leader of the Republicans, is ominously silent; and Sen. Robert Taft, chairman of the GOP's steering committee, again comes forward to charge Mr. Roosevelt with "wavering" and "secrecy."

One GOP Senator, minority leader Wallace White of Maine, even regretted that the President did not "in more direct fashion" attack what White calls the "invasion of Poland..." This is a strange and contemptible phrase, when you pause to think about it. For who is invading Poland? No one. Our Soviet ally is sacrificing precious life-blood for the liberation of Poland against the Nazi invasion. Such a confusion is not only deliberate, but typical of what we can expect of the GOP.

Its leaders already indicated their attitude in advance of the President's message by appointing Sen. Alexander Wiley, an isolationist from Wisconsin, to sit with another Wisconsin isolationist, Robert LaFollette, on the foreign relations committee. A GOP representative, Alvin Okoncki, was allowed to demand the withdrawal of our armed forces from Europe without so much as a rebuke from Joe Martin.

Add to all this the sniping of men like Burton Wheeler, and the pernicious echoing of Hitler by Sen. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, and the picture is completed. The Chicago Times, in a fine editorial on Jan. 4, made a detailed comparison between Hitler's New Year's speech and a radio broadcast the next day by this same Brooks, the darling of the Chicago Tribune. As the Times puts it, Hitler invited the Allies to fall into disunion and make a separate peace. "Hitler invited, but Brooks insisted. Mr. Brooks took up where Mr. Hitler left off."

Thus, progressives must bear two facts in mind. One is the resurgence of Republican isolationism, arrogant sniping at the President, unchecked and even encouraged by the official GOP leaders. The other is that the President's speech (a "saner perspective" in the Herald Tribune's phrase) must be taken for the entire period ahead of us; it must be taken as a whole and defended as a whole. In its international aspects, it was not a message for a day but for the months ahead. The people must rally to the entire perspective of responsibility and unity of the coalition which the President set forth. Only in that way can the GOP's counter-offensive be checked.

Outrage in Greece

THE crisis in Greece is not moving toward a solution at all. And let the British Foreign Office be certain that Americans are following events in this little Allied country with all the "anxiety" which the President expressed on Saturday.

Over the week-end, the ELAS partisans voluntarily withdrew from the Athens-Piraeus area after five bitter weeks. This conformed with the original demands of Maj. Gen. Ronald Scobie. Therefore the British attack should have ceased and the new government of Gen. Plastiras should have met with the EAM and agreed on its elementary proposals for a purge of the Greek armed forces.

Instead Scobie has jacked up his demands in a most cynical fashion; he now says the ELAS holds certain British hostages and he continues to fight outside of Athens. Plastiras announces that he will form an army of 200,000 to "annihilate" the ELAS throughout the country. Finally, the Plastiras cabinet was completed without any EAM representatives at all—certainly no sign of a desire to compromise.

We think all this is ghastly and unforgivable. It points very clearly to the responsibility of Gen. Scobie and Gen. Plastiras for further bloodshed. We think protests must continue to be directed to Lord Halifax. And our government must again express itself firmly to Great Britain on behalf of an immediate settlement.



Plea for Aid to Spanish Underground

Rep. John F. Coffee, Washington State Democrat, called for support for his Congressional resolution for aid to the Spanish people in a stirring address at the anti-Franco demonstration in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

Excerpts of his address follow:

There is, of course, no honor high enough for those few thousand gallant American men and boys (they call them premature anti-fascists in some nasty Washington circles today!) who made their way to Spain and fought and suffered in the ranks of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They more than did their best to stop the third world war before it hit their native land. Never in the history of our nation has a group of Americans fought so heroically and received so little recognition from our own people as have the men of the Lincoln Brigade. I am indeed moved tonight to know that among the organizations sponsoring this meeting is included the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They, of all Americans, did their share.

I have talked about Spain with many Congressmen, and, believe me, they feel just the way you and I do about it. Let the people in their districts back home offer to back up their Congressmen, and you'll see how quickly even the most timid Representatives and Senators will stand up and aim a shaft at Hitler's weak Spanish under-belly. Let there be one hundred meetings like this one all over the country during the next six weeks, and, out of these meetings, let there come a flood of letters and post cards asking members of Congress to fight for a break with Franco—and the appeasers will run for cover quicker than you can say "premature anti-fascist."

The Congress is your servant. Through the Congress, you can make your will felt. Through the Congress, you can determine your own foreign policy. Don't just take my word for it. Try it, and see for yourself. If you don't try it, don't blame the State Department or the British Foreign Office or the Sultan of Sulu if the appeasement of Franco continues.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN
There is one thing you can do tonight, while this meeting is still fresh in your mind. You can write a letter to your own Congressman

Robert Minor's column "To Tell the Truth" will be resumed on Friday.

and ask him whether he intends to support the Coffee Resolution for a break with Franco.

Last June, in the 78th session of Congress, I introduced this resolution. And, before this week is over, I give you my pledge that I will again put it before the brand new 79th Congress. Some of you may have read the complete text of the resolution; if you haven't, drop me a line in Washington, and I'll send it to you. The resolution makes two proposals, and these I would like to read to you now. They read:

"RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives of the United States urge it upon the President of the United States that it is the will of the American people, expressed through their elected representatives, that the government of the United States can speed our victory and guarantee a lasting peace by immediately breaking all diplomatic relations with the Nazi-Falangist government of Spain; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives of the United States urge it upon the President of the United States that it is the will of the American people, expressed through their elected representatives, that the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis government of Spain should be followed by the appointment of a military commission, which will be charged with the act of getting arms, ammunition and medical supplies to the heroic Republican guerilla armies of Spain when their revolt, timed to weaken the Nazi armies in their moment of greatest crisis, creates in Spain one of the active and decisive battlefields of this global war."

Well, this resolution is now before your Congress. Does it express your sentiments? What are you going to do about backing it up?

The Germans fear the Spanish people; they will seek at all costs to avoid a free election of the people. The Spanish underground has given the Germans good cause for grave alarm.

The Spanish underground, with its guerilla armies, its saboteurs, its newspapers, its radios and its intelligence services, is a very real thing.

Many a British flier, whose plane was shot down over Spanish ports while he was chasing a Nazi submarine into a Spanish base, owes his life and his freedom today to those units of the Spanish underground who found him and healed his wounds and smuggled him back to the British lines.

The widow of many a German sentry, killed while guarding a Nazi radio station along the Spanish coast, knows that the Spanish underground is not the myth certain exiles have tried to say it was.

If this war has taught us anything, it is that the peoples' movements of resistance in all the occupied lands of Europe and Asia can neither be denied nor ignored. The Spanish resistance groups are no exception.

OUR BATTLE

During the Spanish phase of this World War the armies of the Spanish Republic were fighting our battle. Instead of selling them arms, we weakened them by an arms embargo that denied them arms. One of the results of our mistake was the spread of the war to Pearl Harbor.

Today, the same armies of the Spanish Republic, formed as guerilla units of the Spanish underground, are still fighting our battle. We must not repeat our former and fatal mistake. We must send them arms when they beseech our help. If we fail them again, one of the results of our new mistakes will be a third world war fought primarily in the Western Hemisphere.

Worth Repeating

DEFENDING the Anglo-Soviet, French-Soviet and Czechoslovak-Soviet mutual assistance pacts, Walter Lippmann says of them in his column of Jan. 6: These developments, which so many among us are deploring hysterically, are in fact highly constructive, are exactly what Dumbarton Oaks proposals contemplate and they are greatly to our own American national interest. They are a necessary and most important step to achieving the very thing we are fighting for in Europe, which is to make certain that Germany cannot make a third attempt to conquer Europe, and from Europe to threaten the rest of the world.

Today's Guest Column

Tales I Never Told—The Man Who Would Cure Drug Addicts

by John L. Spivak

WHATEVER else may be said about Bernarr Macfadden who published the Graphic, he was utterly sincere in his physical culture beliefs. Besides the political and economic possibilities open to a successful newspaper publisher he hoped to use his influence to spread his methods of curing the sick.

Those of us who worked in the office never knew exactly how the thing started. It was well known that Macfadden believed that fasting would cure anything from carbuncles to an empty purse, and so no one was surprised when one day the paper announced that drug addiction could be cured by fasting. At nine o'clock in the morning of a given date all victims were invited to come to the Graphic offices and be told precisely how to escape from the clutches of the Demon Dope.

The Graphic offices then were on Pearl Street, I believe, not far from the Bowery. Somehow this announcement of the Macfadden cure spread through those sections where so many of the dregs of society collected and by the time it seeped through the alleys and into the cellars where the unfortunates lived the announcement had undergone a change.

WHAT it had become, as we later learned, was that Bernarr Macfadden would give



away dope free of charge to all who came to the Graphic offices. I do not know but in view of the irrepressible members on the staff, I would not be surprised if one of them had wandered around the Bowery and personally spread the news. There must have been some such stimulation for the news spread like fire in a high wind.

On the morning of the day announced for the Macfadden drug cure I got to the office rather early. There were all sorts of strange creatures hanging about the doorway of the building or sitting on the curb near the office. Since it was in a poor section of the city and the homeless were always around, I assumed they were a number of Bowery residents waiting for the next edition of the paper which they sometimes bought in bundles and peddled.

When I got to the editorial rooms I saw Martin Weyrauch, the city editor, sitting at his desk and looking completely dazed. Two wrecks of human beings stood pathetically before him. Their faces twitched; their arms twitched; their heads jerked; their eyes rolled.

"There's some terrible misunderstanding," Weyrauch was saying. "Mr. Macfadden does not intend to give away any drugs. He is opposed to the use of drugs. Besides it's against the law. I think you had better go to a hospital."

WHILE Weyrauch was giving the advice a stream of drug addicts came pouring into the editorial rooms. They were young and old, unhappy dregs who had managed to crawl out of their holes and get to the Graphic. Weyrauch tried to explain to all of them that there was some terrible misunderstanding, that Macfadden wanted to cure them, not give them more dope.

Most of them did not even listen to him. They pleaded for a little shot, a little sniff; they jerked spasmodically and in their agony started wailing and howling and crawling over the reporter's desks pleading. One actually clawed at a wall trying, for reasons best known to himself, to get up its smooth surface.

"Phone the hospitals!" Weyrauch finally shouted to his reporters. "Call the cops! Get them out of here! Oh, my God! What a paper!"

Some of the addicts stumbled down the stairs when they heard "Call the cops." Others were still climbing over the editorial desks by the time the police came in response to a hurry call and removed them.

Macfadden arrived about an hour later to see how many had embraced his theory of fasting to cure drug addiction and was told what had happened. He looked very sad.

"That's too bad," he said, shaking his head regretfully. "Now they'll never get a chance to fast scientifically and be cured."

Views On Labor News

by George Morris

THE President has put a National Service Act once more at the top of the country's agenda. Those not yet recovered from the complacency that has unfortunately affected too many of our people were probably surprised. Anyway, the immediate result from even the mere proposal of the President should be an awakening to the realization that the road ahead is a hard one.

Whatever one may think of the President's request for a National Service Act, there cannot be any disagreement over the fact that manpower difficulties are serious and threaten to become still more so. There are two ways to discuss the problem. I dismiss the argument of those who are against a service act on "principle" and shout that it is "fascism" or "totalitarianism." That view comes chiefly from a source that doesn't regard this as a war that ought to be supported, and naturally doesn't recognize the democratic principle that every citizen should be obliged to render service to win it.

WITHIN labor, however, there are those who deny that the situation is serious enough to warrant a service act, and they usually list a long bill of particulars against those they blame for the situation. On the



other hand there are those who face the situation as it is now and agree that something has to be done to fill the critical need.

Granted that some people in authority have encouraged a manpower demoralization, and that many existing measures have not yet been really applied. The point is that if labor embarks on a split-milk polemic on this issue, it will furnish initiative to others whose intentions are questionable. Only if labor takes the initiative to solve (not minimize) the problem, will the sponsors of such definitely anti-labor slanted measures as the Austin-Wadsworth Bill be blocked. The plain fact is that a National Service Act will be put through if the manpower situation isn't solved immediately.

LABOR has good cause to be fearful. The opening of Congress with a new lease of life to the Dies Committee was a reminder that the forces gunning for labor are still powerful on Capitol Hill. As the President's assurance to labor indicated, there is fear of what some people would like to do to seniority rights and wage rates. Organized labor, therefore, is confronted with a serious test. It has to put forward a positive program to meet the situation. Little will be accomplished if each union works on its own. A well coordinated and planned mobilization

Facing the Issue Of National Service

of resources carried out in campaign fashion, is necessary whatever the measure may be.

This is where the recent refusal of William Green to accept the CIO's proposal of co-operation on issues will be felt immediately and seriously. A show of statemanship would be, first, a get-together of the responsible labor heads. They should jointly come to the government and say: "Labor has not failed to meet emergencies since Pearl Harbor, and will meet this one. Call together labor, leaders of industry and representatives of government. Tell us just where the critical spots are, and we will join you in meeting every situation with the best solution, whatever the requirements may be."

After all, Roosevelt is not any more set on a service act as a principle than labor is set against it as a principle. The President only wants to "have the right number of workers in the right places at the right times." Labor has always said that necessity for a service act must be shown.

With that attitude both on the part of the President and organized labor, there is no reason why agreement cannot be reached on measures that will bring immediate results. But the war situation and, therefore, the President, cannot stand for hesitancy or maneuvering or meaningless promises on this issue. And certain forces which, unlike the President, are more interested in a labor draft than in solving manpower needs, are also pressing for a quick decision.

Science Notebook

ALLIED armies entering Naples last October brought with them a new piece of artillery equipment, an insect-spray gun. Medical corpsmen loaded these guns with a chemical powder DDT and turned it loose on the population. Natives scurrying out of filthy cellars and vermin-infested caves were taken to delousing stations and sprayed en masse. Some 66,000 people per day were thus covered with insecticide. This procedure went on for a month until the trousers seams, skirts, sleeves, collars, and homes of one and a half million Neapolitans had been dusted. At the conclusion of this experiment the medical officers reported no new cases of typhus in Naples.

The American Army had stopped typhus in its tracks. This is the disease of filth, poverty and malnutrition. Throughout history it followed in the wake of armies—for it is difficult to keep clean during war—or during periods of famine and depression. Camp fever, jail fever and hunger typhus are some of its various names.

Hans Zinsser's book, Rats, Lice and History devotes a chapter "On the Influence of Epidemic Diseases on Political and Military History, and on the Relative Unimportance of



Generals." He shows that typhus played havoc with the Spanish Army during the siege of Granada in 1499. "The power of typhus fever" made Charles V the ruler of the German Empire in 1530 because typhus destroyed the French Army which had been about to annihilate Charles' legions stationed in Rome.

IN SUCCEEDING wars typhus killed more troops than shot and shell and often was the decisive factor in winning a battle or an entire war.

This disease is caused by a micro-organism, Rickettsia, which live in lice.

Delousing stations curbed it slightly. However the unprecedented famine and malnutrition arising from the war brought the largest epidemic yet known to Russia in 1918-22. Conservative estimates place the victims between 20-30 million with casualties of 10 percent. For a while it looked as if the fate of the revolution was in balance and Lenin said in 1919, "either socialism will defeat the louse, or the louse defeat socialism."

Foreign countries were not aiding the young socialist republic and there was a serious shortage of soap, fuel and minimum medical equipment. Despite these handicaps the Bolshevik leaders carried on a tremendous propaganda campaign for cleanliness. The railroad lines were watched and quarantine stations

The Spray-Gun Battle Against Typhus Germs

by Peter Stone

set up at all junctions; passengers were taken from trains, were bathed and disinfected and sick persons isolated. "Bath weeks" were organized during which entire sections of a town were cleansed and disinfected.

THE Russians set up a special commission to study methods of combatting typhus. Seven years ago, under the leadership of Drs. A. A. Smorodinitsev, head of the Lenin Institute of Experimental Medicine and V. D. Soloviev, director of Moscow's Central Institute of Epidemiology, they perfected an anti-typhus powder, which they call SK. This is closely akin to our DDT and will keep clothes free of lice and vermin for about a single month after a single spraying.

The Red Army is equipped with special bath-trains consisting of nine cars with all facilities for bathing, washing and disinfection. A Red Army soldier entering this train is divested of all his clothing and passes through a series of baths and showers, until he reaches the eighth car. There he is handed his uniform which has been freshly laundered. He then enters the last coach which is a lounge car, equipped with library, radio, games and dining facilities.

Both Soviet specialists are now in this country as guests of the Rockefeller Foundation and United States Typhus Commission to learn about our experiences with DDT and exchange their information about SK.

(Continued Next Week)

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Flatbush Leads the Way

Brooklyn, N. Y.

In selling \$40,000 worth of E. Bonds, in the Sixth War Loan Drive, the Flatbush Club, CPA, oversubscribed its pledge to sponsor a Navy Plane. More important, however, \$40,000 represents better than \$100 per member, thereby maintaining the War Activities Committee's continuous war pledge of "Flatbush Club" — 100 percent.

Omitting fanfare, we in Flatbush feel it is the task of all CPA clubs to go into the New Year with this slogan in all war activities campaigns, "CPA-100 Percent." In this way we show concrete support of the war effort and true leadership in the community.

Every Wednesday night is War Activities night at 848 Flatbush Avenue, with Veteran's Service, Blood Donors, War Bonds, and Social Activity, comprising the program. Members and friends are invited.

War Activities Committee
Flatbush Club, CPA

A PM Writer

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

The well known "Liberal" James Wechsler has resumed his offensive against FDR in Thursday's PM. Now, it is the rejection by Roosevelt of a proposal by Stettinius to name Benjamin V. Cohen, as counsellor to the State Dept. Telling the reader exactly how it happened, he ends up in his usual manner—"According to extremely well-informed sources," and "A PM informant." Is the PM becoming envious of the Hearst or Daily News crowd? Wechsler calls himself a "Liberal" all I can say is, The Lord save us from such Liberals; the reactionaries we can manage ourselves.

L. C.

Unfairness of Town Hall

Flushing, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Just a line at a late hour to let you know how burned up I am about Town Hall and to ask whether anything can be done about next week's program. You'll know what I mean.

I've just written a forceful letter to Denny and shall urge others to do likewise.

I'd like to see plenty of steam blown off in the Daily Worker. I think this is the occasion for a terrific campaign of education and protest.

In case, as my wife suggests, I may not have made myself clear, the point is of course, that every one of the four announced speakers is anti-Communist, and that certainly a man like Earl Browder should speak for the negative, the question being, "Is Communism a threat to the American way of life?"

E. G.

Wants a New Feature

Chicago, Ill.

Several letter writers have suggested that you show up the bad things in the press as well as quoting good things in Worth Repeating. I think this is a good idea.

J. M.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Lombardo Makes Political Survey Of Central America

By EFRÉN FARRILL

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), has just published an analysis of the Central American situation, based on observations en route to Mexico from the Cali, Columbia, CTAL convention last month.

1. El Salvador. Lombardo discusses the failure so far to overthrow the dictatorship of President Osmin Aguirre y Salinas.

Opposition to Aguirre, he explains, has taken two forms. First, there are Dr. Miguel Tomas Molina, former chief justice, and other liberal-democratic figures who established a government-in-exile in Guatemala.

Secondly, Dr. Arturo Romero, president of the Democratic Union Party, tried to overthrow Aguirre by means of an armed rebellion last month. Revolutionists gained control of the city of Ahuachapan, but were halted from proceeding south to seize the capital, San Salvador.

CALLED ADVENTEROUS
Discussing the failure of this rebel attempt, Lombardo points out that Romero's mistake was refusing to cooperate with the Molina exile government.

Romero tried to overthrow the dictator "personally, adventurously, and without a program of national unity," the CTAL head charges. Furthermore, Romero alienated the Salvadorian army, originally favorable to him, by proposing its liquidation.

Molina and the exile regime were opposed to this adventure. They felt that it had been launched without a serious military strategy, that the revolutionary soldiers were unorganized, and even had no guaranteed source of food and water. Many youths, they believe, died needlessly in this unplanned move.

2. Nicaragua: Lombardo praises the government of President Anastasio Somoza. Somoza, he points out, supports free elections, will not himself run for reelection, has freed democratic political prisoners, and favors constitutional reforms with social guarantees.

Helped by the new atmosphere of freedom, Lombardo adds, the first national convention of Nicaraguan trade unions will soon meet and affiliate with the CTAL.

Last September and October, Somoza prevented the use of Nicaragua



as a base for reactionary assault on the progressive government of President Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica. Lombardo recalls Somoza's quick action against the attempted coup by Conservative Alfredo Noguera Gomez, the CTAL president asserts, prevented civil war in Costa Rica.

Liberals here, particularly in the Union Democratica Centro-America headed by Vicente Saenz, are acting stupidly in attacking Somoza and Picado, Lombardo declares. They attack Picado who has just reaffirmed his unity with the left-wing Vanguardia Popular, because he has friendly relations with Somoza, whose liberalism is of recent vintage.

They forget, Lombardo contends, that many liberals themselves have served tyrants and that workers and all the people are interested in policies, not personalities.

Soviet recognition of Nicaragua on Nov. 18 has been attacked by Central American liberals here as an assault on Roosevelt's policies and a boon to Yankee imperialism. Lombardo states that this is a provocation, and that we cannot expect the USSR to intervene in the internal affairs of other Allied countries.

3. Other Central American countries are not dealt with at length in Lombardo's report. However, the CTAL backs the new moves by President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia of Panama to clamp down on fascists and pave the way for a new democratic constitution and free elections.

In Guatemala free elections have just been held in accord with the promise made by progressives who overthrew the Jorge Ubico dictatorship, last June. Guatemala, with Costa Rica, is now regarded as a democratic bulwark in Central America.

Michigan CPA Mourns Toohey, Sr.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—The death of Patrick Toohey, Sr., father of Patrick Toohey, president of the Michigan Political Association, was mourned today by the State Committee of the CPA and the entire membership.

U. S. Correspondent Sees the Real Poland, and Refutes Emigres Here

While the Polish government-in-exile ransacks the dictionary to hurl slanders of the rising democratic Poland, the Provisional Government in Lublin is making "slow and painful but encouraging progress" toward economic recovery. That's what the N. Y. Times correspondent, W. H. Lawrence, has been discovering, and he described it yesterday.

In a group of six British, American and French correspondents, Lawrence has been touring liberated Poland at the invitation of Hilary Minc, the minister of industry in the Lublin government, and a former adviser to the old Polish treasury.

Only a week ago, the Polish emigres charged through their Telegraphic Agency here that liberated Poland "is in a state of permanent ferment and economic, administrative chaos due to the incompetence of the administration itself and to the absolute lack of confidence on the part of the general public in its decrees."

But here's what Lawrence says in a delayed Jan. 3 report:

"I have now been in Poland for one week. . . . I have visited industrial enterprises in a number of Polish towns and had an opportunity to talk to trade union leaders, factory managers, and workers. . . . M. Minc would be the first to admit that the situation in liberated Poland today is not easy, but he is encouraged by the progress made, and I am impressed with it."

The N. Y. Times reporter then describes the opening of a tin mill "somewhere east of the Vistula," one of Poland's few modern plants which escaped destruction. It has excellent equipment, includes a modern housing settlement for its workers, and processes tin-plate from smelted scrap metal.

The Germans had stolen some 500 motors, after exploiting the plant; Some of the machinery is American-made, and the Provisional Government has put it into operation.

A total of 2,000 workers out of a potential staff of three times that number are now employed. When running at capacity the mill will produce 150,000 tons of steel annually.

One member of the Polish Workers Party, says Lawrence, told him this mill was symbolic of the industrial reconstruction the Lublin regime has in mind for the whole country. The mill, which was always state-owned, remains in state hands. But, as Lawrence says: "the new industrial life will consist of a mixture of both private and state ownership, the state moving into vital industries only when it is convinced that private management cannot do the job."

The Times correspondent gives figures on wage levels in liberated Poland, where some 120,000 workers are already organized in new trade unions.

The average worker earns 60 zlotys per day, but receives food products from the state valued at 150 zlotys per day in addition.

In private enterprise, workers get about 200 zlotys a day plus a small ration.

Rents are not high; the peasants have been persuaded to bring part of their produce to the government for a systematic rationing program. Clothing prices have skyrocketed, however, and clothing is generally poor.

Some 85 percent of available land on the east bank of the Vistula has been distributed among 100,000 families. Formerly only 1,000 families owned this land, the correspondent adds.

Not a picture of "chaos" at all—but persistent, democratic progress toward the new industrial Poland of the future!

British Miners Renew Demand To Nationalize Coal Industry

By ANNE KELLY, Wireless to Allied Labor News

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Renewed demands for nationalization of Britain's coal mines were voiced this week by mine union spokesmen, in messages of greeting to the new National Union of Mineworkers, which came into being Jan. 1.

Will Lawther, acting president of the NUM pending a ballot, said that the new unions aim "to make it impossible ever again that in the hour of the nation's need youths would rather go to prison than work in Britain's coal mines."

ONE OF THE LARGEST

Declaring that the formation of the NUM is "the biggest step forward" in the history of the British miners' union, Lawther stated: "We now have one of the largest industrial unions in the world. We possess more than 40 members of Parliament and control another 100 Labor seats and constituencies."

"At this moment the industry faces its greatest crisis and therefore our national union, with the backing of more than 6,000,000 organized workers in the Trades Union Congress and Labor Party, plans to inaugurate a campaign for public ownership of the mines."

A statement from the executive council of the South Wales miners' union branch demands that "the

government take over the mines and run them solely in the interests of the nation. No military setback must be due to the failure of coal supplies."

"What our soldiers need must be produced," it asserts. Advocating public ownership to enforce accelerated mechanization of Britain's coal industry, with increased use of American machinery, Sam Watson, spokesman for the Durham miners' branch, cited the following four-point program as a long-term policy:

- (1) Modernization of underground roadways;
- (2) Modernization of surface and transport layouts, reducing manpower requirements;
- (3) Increased safeguarding of electricity, with improved ventilation, resulting from improved roadways and the use of electric coal-cutting machinery;
- (4) Utilization of the best brains in civil engineering for the mechanization of surface and underground transport.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 word to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 111 W. 25th St., New York 24. Course in "What Is Contemporary American Music" starts Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 8:15 p.m. Instructor: Dr. Wallingford Riegger, composer and lecturer.

Coming

INDIA - HAITI - AFRICA. Hadassah, dances of India; Premice, songs of Haiti; Pearl Primus, guest artist in 3 primitive dances. Times Hall, 44th St., West of 5'way, Thurs. & Fri., Jan. 11-12 at 8:45 p.m. Tickets \$1.20, \$2.40, \$2.80.

PROF. V. KAZAKEVICH in Brighton! The noted educator will speak this Sunday eve on "Russia and Poland." Brighton Community Center.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL, January 20th, Golden Gate Ballroom. Muriel Smith, Ralph Cooper, Josh White. Negro Labor Victory Committee.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

REGISTER NOW, Jewish Educational Institute, 131 E. 17th St. Two six weeks courses in English dealing with "Culture of Jewish People," beginning Wed., Jan. 10th, and "Jews in the Trade Unions," beginning Jan. 12th.

BALLROOM classes for beginners, Monday and Tuesday. Intermediates, Thursday, 8 p.m. All dances taught Saturdays 2 p.m. More info, 100 E. 12th St.

Says Browder Garden Speech 'Event Not to Miss'

The Lenin Memorial meeting which will take place at Madison Square Garden on Monday, Jan. 15, was characterized today as a meeting that CPA members could not afford to miss in a letter signed by Gilbert Green.

Referring to the address which Earl Browder will deliver to the gathering, Mr. Green said, "It couldn't have come at a more perfect time if we had planned it today instead of two months ago. Every one of us these days is seeking the most fundamental answers to the knotty political problems of Poland, Greece, Belgium, Spain, China and

Italy. Browder's analysis is what we have all been waiting for!"

Called to pay tribute to V. I. Lenin, the meeting will hear in addition to Browder, Harry F. Ward, fighting clergyman and long-time friend of the Soviet Union.

Other speakers at the meeting will be Gilbert Green, president of the CPA of New York State; James W. Ford and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor.

Tickets priced at 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 can be purchased at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., New York, or at CPA clubs throughout the city. All seats are reserved.

Italian Unions Urge Woman Vote

Wireless to Allied Labor News

LONDON, Jan. 8. — Following the announcement by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi that local elections will be held in liberated Italy next spring, the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGL) this week gave its full support to the demand by the Union of Italian Women for immediate inclusion of women in voters' lists.

At the same time, a joint conference of the Christian Democratic Youth, the Christian Left Youth Federation and the Communist youth movement urged the voting age be lowered to 18 "in honor of the youth of the nation who have fought against the fascists and the Nazis."

How Partisans Rescued Communist From Verona Jail

The daring rescue of Giovanni Roveda, Italian Communist leader, from a Nazi jail in Verona was described in a recent issue of L'Italia All'Armi, underground north Italy newspaper, just made available to the Daily Worker by Italian exiles here.

"On July 17, 1944," relates L'Italia All'Armi, "a handful of heroic partisans stormed the Verona prison, in Nazi-occupied Italy, to liberate Giovanni Roveda, Communist and trade union leader."

"The men planned every move. They were to enter the prison stealthily during visiting hours, but this subterfuge had to be abandoned,

for it happened that the British and American radio in Rome prematurely announced the liberation of Roveda as an accomplished fact 24 hours before the partisan group actually arrived near the prison."

"The guerillas knew that the element of surprise, on which they had counted for the success of their venture, would be lacking. But the attack could not be postponed. Roveda's execution was imminent. The escape had to be maneuvered at any cost."

"When the partisans' car arrived in front of the prison, two of the men alighted, asking the guard to open the gate. This he did."

"Simultaneously, numerous policemen in civilian clothes crowded the street and opened fire. After the Allied broadcast, the Nazi-Fascists had taken the precaution of increasing the prison guard."

PARTISANS WOUNDED

"Thus, even before the partisans could enter the gate, the alarm had been sounded. The escape seemed doomed to failure."

"The leader of the group ordered two men to remain in the street and use their machine gun against the police agents, who had already opened fire. They had to defend the automobile, keep it from being stolen, keep it from being hit."

"Taking two other men with him, the leader climbed the stairs on the run, plunged in the visiting room, disarmed the warden, the secretaries, the other guards, seized Roveda and began the retreat."

"On the way out the five partisans were under fire from all sides. Nonetheless, the men and Roveda succeeded in reaching the car safely. But the auto did not move. The tires had been hit."

"Under heavy fire, two 'Garibaldi's' went out to push it forward. A Nazi auto then attempted to cut off the partisans. Machine guns started firing again. All five partisans were wounded, two mortally. Roveda was also hit."

"Yet the driver succeeded in reaching a pre-established spot, where another car was waiting to carry Roveda and his liberators to safety."

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Moss Hart Film Fails To Say Why We Fight

By David Platt

The movie version of Moss Hart's *Winged Victory* is superb entertainment. The picture glorifies the warm, fraternal spirit in the U.S. Army Air Forces. The factual parts are great. There are thrilling



heart-breaking washouts, and finally, the presentation of wings at graduation and the flight to battle stations overseas.

Unfortunately, the magnificent material in *Winged Victory* is not used to explain why we are at war. There is nothing about Negroes in the Air Forces and not a single reference to Hitler or fascism or anything to indicate that the bloodiest war in history is being fought to prevent a blackout of the four freedoms and to extend the rights of man to the great mass of humanity. It is like leaving out the central question of Negro slavery in a movie of the American Civil War, or evading the issue of Independence in a movie of the Revolutionary War of 1776. The absence of criticism of war wives who follow their husbands from camp to camp during training is another major defect in *Winged Victory*. Its chief virtue is its exciting treatment of how well we fight.

A JEWISH HERO

Mr. Emmanuel is the title of a fine and thoughtful English anti-Nazi film about an incorruptible and courageous English Jew named Isaac Emmanuel who discovered fascism on a visit to Berlin in 1938.

It is playing at the Gotham Theater on Broadway. I urge you to see it for Felix Aylmer's superb performance of an heroic anti-Nazi Jew. It is not often that one sees a film in which a Jewish character has the leading role—an honest role. The screenplay by Louis Golding and Gordon Wellesley takes its place with Lester Cole's *None Shall Escape* and Ring Lardner's *Tomorrow the World*.

Mr. Emmanuel, a high-minded, unselfish old man who is preparing to spend the rest of his days in Palestine, took the dangerous trip to Hitlerland against the advice of friends, because he was determined to get to the bottom of the disappearance of the mother of a heart-broken German refugee child in London.

Mr. Emmanuel found Berlin steeped in terror and worse than

quicksand for a Jew. He was shocked to learn that the old man smoking cigarettes on a streetcorner was a famous Jewish scholar who taught at the University of Berlin and at Oxford. Despite the fact that Mr. Emmanuel had a passport personally signed by Anthony Eden, he was framed on a murder charge, beaten up and thrown into jail for asking too many questions. The sight of other aged Jews being led to the slaughter horrified him. But physical suffering failed to break his youthful spirit. The manner in which he was freed and allowed to return to England is open to serious criticism.

It is hard to believe that a Jewish actress could perform this life-saving miracle simply by withholding her love from a high Nazi official. Hard to believe that a Nazi would stick his neck out to help a Jew in distress. Hard to believe that a Jewish woman could feel anything but loathsome hate for a Nazi. And yet this woman who is recognized and accepted as Jewish in high Nazi circles, seems to enjoy being in the company of men like Goering and Himmler. We cannot understand why Louis Golding chose to identify such a creature as Jewish. It is an outrageously harsh note in what is otherwise an exceptionally fine film.

Chit-chat... Alexander Trachtenberg tells us that International Publishers will soon bring out *Swamp Fox* by Eric Lucas, the story of Francis Marion, the Chapayev of the American War of Independence. A couple of weeks ago we said it was time to dramatize the achievements of '76 and suggested that someone film the story of Marion's Brigade... International's coming book adds strength to a good idea.

Add Lillian Hellman's *The Searching Wind* (Hal Wallis-Paramount) and *Escape in the Desert* (Warners), story of the recent escape of Nazi prisoners from an Arizona prison camp, to the list of serious pictures scheduled for 1945... Errol Flynn has completed a novel called *The Longbow*... The Rickenbacker film is in production. Its new title is *First Last and Always*... (You say what)... Hazel Scott has a part in *Warners Rhapsody in Blue*... The *Rainbow* has broken every attendance record for a Soviet film in the U.S. It's in its twelfth week.

Show Business Salutes Wounded

Show business—from stagehands to stars of stage, screen and radio—will join from all parts of the country on Salute to the Wounded night at Madison Square Garden, tonight, Tuesday, to honor our wounded servicemen.

With proceeds donated to the Chaplains' funds of military hospitals in the New York area, the all-star Salute show (including new additions) features Jane Froman and Jerry Lester, of the Copacabana show; the Zanzibar show with Bill Robinson, Louis Armstrong, Maurice Rocco, the Delta Rhythm Boys, and the Radio City Music Hall Glee Club and Rockettes.

Others among the Garden galaxy of performers to appear will be June Haver, Fred Waring, Gertrude Niesen, Milton Berle, Ralph Edwards, Mary Martin, John Boles, Bobby Clark, Jerry Cooper, Gypsy Markoff, Benny Goodman, Bea Wain, Bugs Baer, Tommy Dorsey, Woody Herman, Billy Vine, Etta Merman, Elsa Maxwell, and her own group—Kay Francis, Myrna Loy, Bea Lillie, and Marjorie Lawrence, Jimmy Walker, Harry Stockwell,

Perry Como, Lucy Monroe, Bernard Bros., Lorraine Rogman, Olson & Johnson, Gae Foster, Roxyettes, Lionel Hampton, Larry Adler, Luise Rainer, Berle Ives, Dooley Wilson, Celeste Holm, Rosario & Antonio, Don Albert—WHN music director, and the Army Air Force band.

Salute to the Wounded tickets, ranging from \$2 to \$10, may be obtained at the Madison Square Garden box office, theatrical ticket agencies, or 9 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 804. All proceeds of the show will be donated to Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Chaplains at five Army and Navy hospitals in the Metropolitan area. The funds will be used to provide wounded servicemen with candy, cookies, reading matter, phone calls home and the many little aids and comforts for which a serviceman turns to his Chaplain.

Postwar Movie

Columbia has bought *When I Come Back*, an original story by F. Hugh Herbert dealing with the difficulties faced by a marine veteran in adjusting himself to civilian life.

Tennessee's Poll-Tax Fight Shows Need for Federal Law

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME. The Tennessee Fight on the Polltax, by Jennings Perry; J. P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York, 280 pp.; \$3.

In the land that lies between the Unaka ridges and the Mississippi River, the name and fame of Andrew Jackson are sacred things. For the men and women of Tennessee, "the Hermitage," Old Hickory's home in Nashville, is a democratic shrine. It is with pride and awe that its very existence is mentioned.

There could not fail to be many echoes in Tennessee's life today of such attachment to one of America's giant champions of democracy. The marching forward of our nation into battle against the fascist embodiments of oppression has stirred up democratic instincts in many places. Why not in Tennessee?

The magnificent achievement of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in the heart of that state, has been a monument to the people's energies and cause. The growth of labor has made itself felt in Memphis, Nashville and other like communities. That spelled out new strength for the people's organizations.

We are not surprised, then, to read the account of a thrilling fight in Jackson's state to end the yoke of the polltax and bring about real democracy. If any one wishes to pick up a book which he will have difficulty in putting down until he has read it through, then he should become familiar with *Democracy Begins at Home*. It has the colorfulness which always comes from the pen of a good reporter, and one can almost feel and smell the city halls and state capital building in which the battle transpires.

Article One, Section One of the Constitution of Tennessee says that "all power is inherent in the people." But the state believes that declaration in the imposition of a polltax which has increasingly reduced the number of participants in voting there.

With real eloquence, the author of this book declares:

"A price was placed upon the 'priceless right'—as upon a piece of merchandise. A ticket window was set before the voting places. Thereafter, only those citizens would be admitted to the polls—to the government—who had paid the fee demanded by the government."

ANTI-LABOR TAX

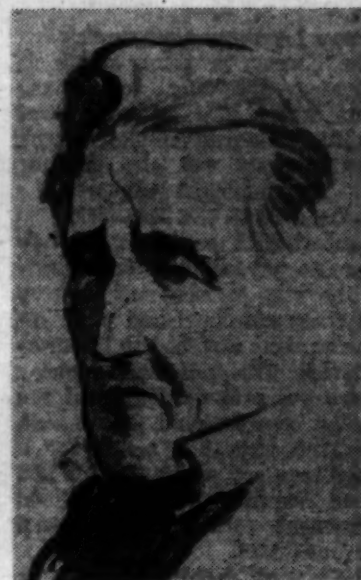
This denial of democracy was not aimed solely at the Negro people. It was not until 1890, as a matter of fact, that the polltax was definitely fastened on Tennesseans. That was 25 years after the conclusion of the Civil War, as the author hastens to point out.

The polltax that shattered democratic rights in Andrew Jackson's state was aimed at the whole people's movement of the late Eighties and early Nineties, at the new stirrings then in the ranks of labor and particularly at the Populist political development. There is no more vivid illustration than this of how the rights of the Negro and white masses are linked together.

The evil effects of the polltax—which cut the voting total in the state to 300,000 as the population grew—were good for the Crump machine which came to dominate Tennessee. With his 60,000 to 70,000 automatic voters in Memphis, "the Red Snapper," as the Boss came to be called from his flaming hair, could swing the state.

The last thing that Crump wanted was to annul the polltax. And yet, by 1939 so strong was the sentiment among the people for ending this evil that he was compelled to come out for its abolition—though this was done in a political sotto voce.

In the subsequent legislature, the Boss and his Governor could no longer conceal their true colors. Through every conniving at Crump's command, he was driven to use his machine to kill the bills for polltax repeal. Thus his hypocrisy was thoroughly revealed and the way was paved for the subsequent an-



ANDREW JACKSON

nulment of the tax at the next legislature. Lest you think that ends the story, we will let you know (as the author tells us vividly) that one of Crump's newly appointed judges on the state Supreme Court cast the deciding vote there which annulled the bill passed by the legislature. The moral of which strongly is—to push federal anti-polltax legislation.

One of the chief reasons why Crump's hypocrisy became so well understood was the entry of the Tennessean the noted daily of Nashville, into the arena on the anti-poll tax side. This newspaper had just been rescued from receivership by Silliman Evans, a conservative but able newspaperman from Texas, shortly before the 1939 legislative session.

Evans had never assailed the poll tax in his native state, but by a series of events became gradually involved in the battle in his adopted habitat. The author of this book was his representative in this fight, and the book naturally dwells largely on the part of the Tennessean in the battle.

ROOSEVELT COALITION

Because of that fact, the deep indebtedness of the anti-polltax movement to the impetus given by the Roosevelt reforms is not fully brought out, though it bobs up in page after page. It was not entirely by chance that the Tennessean which took up the fight for the right to vote also initiated the move for Nashville to be a part of the TVA system. The two items backed by the pro-Roosevelt coalition logically went together.

It can be readily seen by any one politically informed, in reading these fervidly written pages, that this coalition which put Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House and kept him there was the dynamo stirring the political democratic waves in Tennessee. Sometimes the author seems to lose sight of that reality.

The book in general, though, is one which folks will read in order

to be inspired to a continuance of the democratic fight. From first page to last, this volume is a dedication to the battle for the people's rights. It concludes with a pledge to go on with the contest: "The people of Tennessee will keep on looking for their misplaced heritage of sovereignty. The Tennessean will keep on doing what it can to light that high quest."

Every active labor man and progressive leader will want to be acquainted with this book and the new Concord-Lexington of which it tells.

Wagnerian Operas At the Metropolitan

Richard Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, consisting of four unabridged performances, will be presented in February, at the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of George Szell, general manager Edward Johnson announced today.

Das Rheingold, which opens the Ring Cycle, will be given on Friday evening, Feb. 2. The performances of *Die Walkure*, *Siegfried* and *Goetterdaemmerung* will be given on three consecutive Tuesday evenings, Feb. 6, 13 and 20.

Negro Theatre

During the month of January "Walk Hard" playing the Library Theatre, 103 W. 135 St., will play only on Friday and Saturday evenings. The curtailment in performances is due the group's rehearsals for a second production: "Garden of Time." It is scheduled to open mid-February.

THE STAGE

GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS

JACKIE GLEASON
Buster West-Irina Baranova-Tim Herbert
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way, L.A. 4-4937
Eve. 8:30 sharp. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Shirkbitt)
JACOBOWSKY COLONEL
and the

THE FRANK WERFEL-B. M. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS
MARIAHNE STEWART-HAROLD VERMILYEA
MARTIN BECK 45th W. of 8th Ave.
Eve. 8:30. Matinee THURS. & SAT. 2:30

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N. Y. TIMES

LIFE WITH FATHER with ARTHUR MARGETSON and NYDIA WESTMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40 St. P.E. 6-9540
Evenings 8:30. Matinee WED. & SAT. at 2:40

MEXICAN HAYRIDE

By Herbert and Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St. Cl. 6-6730
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

LAST TWO WEEK! LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY

CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Eve. 8:40. Matinee WED. & SAT. 2:40
FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6380

MOTION PICTURES

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FREDRIC MARCH & **BETTY FIELD**
in *Lester Cowan's* thrilling story
TOMORROW-THE WORLD!
and the sensational
GLOBE **SKIPPY HOMEIER**
DOORS OPEN 8:30 A.M.
ROADWAY AND 6th ST.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10 A.M.
M-G-M's
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
DONALD CRISP • ELIZABETH TAYLOR
JACKIE JENKINS • REGINALD OWEN
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 10:10, 1:11, 4:14, 7:15, 10:22
Stage Show at 12:15, 3:14, 6:17, 9:27

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'UNDER THE ROOFS OF PARIS'

BUY WAR BONDS
For Victory

Democrats Hit Dewey Over 'Merit-Rating' Insurance Plan

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Democratic legislative leaders yesterday expressed strong opposition to Gov. Dewey's proposal to reduce employer contributions to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund through a merit-rating plan. They insisted, instead, that the benefit payments be extended to 26 weeks instead of the current 20 weeks, and the waiting period to be cut down from two weeks to one week. They failed to propose increase in benefit payments, as urged by labor.

"STEAL" CHARGED

Their attitude was expressed in a statement on the governor's message which charged Dewey with stealing the Democratic program on a number of issues, including post-war public works expansion, extension of workmen's compensation to domestics and restaurant workers not now covered, revision of the formula for state aid to education, commercial rent ceilings.

All of these measures have been sponsored in the past by Democrats and defeated by a Republican-dominated legislature.

The governor's recommendation for increase for state employees was called inadequate and the Democratic leaders announced they are sponsoring a measure for a flat \$500

increase for every state worker.

The Dewey program, which is graduated according to income group, would give an average of \$300 to lower-paid employees. The minority party will also ask for relief for municipal employees.

HIT ON ABSENTEE BALLOT

Also attacked was the governor's failure to act last year on extending the vote to merchant seamen, Red Cross personnel and other civilian workers attached to the armed forces. This will mean a delay of two years in getting them the vote by constitutional amendment. The Democrats had asked for a special session, which Dewey had turned down. A constitutional amendment cannot become final now until 1948.

The governor's advocacy of state action on the St. Lawrence seaway project was ridiculed by the Democrats on the grounds that a treaty with Canada was necessary. While there is ample ground for ridiculing Dewey's position, the manner selected by the Democrats was unfortunate since opponents of the seaway have insisted a treaty was necessary in order to block it. The administration, backed by the State Department, has maintained the arrangement with Canada is not a treaty, but a small agreement.



A gift of two wheel chairs goes to veterans at the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital in the Bronx. Donors are members of the Women's Activity Committee of Joint Council 13, the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO. Left to right: Anna Boselli, Louis Lublin of Brooklyn, a vet wounded in France, Col. John Boswell, chief medical officer, Helen Roselli, Harold Wright, another vet, and Freda Casso, chairman of the Women's Committee.

Los Angeles Pro-FDR Groups Launch Coordinating Council

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—A coordinating council of all major pro-Roosevelt groups in Los Angeles was launched here last week in a conference attended by over 300 active leaders of the Democratic Party, organized labor, Negro and progressive groups.

In attendance at the conference, which met on call of Michael D. Fanning, county chairman of the Democratic Party were the newly elected Congressmen, Clyde Doyle, Ellis Patterson and Ned Healy. Helen Gahagan Douglas sent a message expressing support and regret at her inability to attend.

Among those present, from the AFL were C. C. Liles, assistant secretary of the Central Labor Council, Curtis Hyans, field representative of the state AFL, Elmer Lore of the United AFL political action committee, George Campbell its financial secretary, and many AFL field coordinators and union officials. Heading the CIO group were Jerome Posner, state head of the CIO-PAC, and Philip M. Connelly, secretary of the CIO industrial union council. Present also were representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, the Hollywood Democratic Committee, the NAACP, the Federation of Language Groups, and other organizations.

KEYNOTES MEETING

Fanning, in opening the gathering, which he chaired, expressed the keynote of the occasion.

"During the recent campaign we were able through the working of our campaign coordinating committee to weld together a real political machine—using the expression in its finest sense—which, without any of the evil features of such ma-

chines was able to compete with and excel those better known ones throughout the country. Nothing but a machine could have achieved for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket the 300,000 majority which we in California rolled up.

"Nothing but a similar organization will achieve victory so very necessary in 1946 and 1948.

"That, in brief is the purpose of this meeting—to continue the loosely knit organization or confederation of democratic groups—and I use the small 'd'—so that we may have a common meeting ground during the interim between elections and so that when the next election comes around some 14 or 15 months from now—we will again present not only a united front for progressive democracy but a stronger one than we had this year."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Rollin McNitt, prominent attorney and leading Democrat, presented a legislative program as a guide to the Los Angeles Congressmen and as a basis for the future work of the coordinating council. The report was unanimously approved.

Joseph W. Aidlin presented an outline of the organizational basis of the council, declaring that "our job is to maintain a loosely knit coordinating organization to further public education on the issues the people voted for in the campaign and to help bring about joint legislative action to implement the election victory."

Aidlin emphasized that the council must be broad and flexible in its operation, and nonpartisan in its approach. No endorsements of candidates are to be made.

The Veteran Commander

THE BULGE DUCT IS CUT

THE abscess which is the German Belgian bulge has two main east-west "ducts" through which the Nazi "pus" flows. These ducts are the St. Vith-St. Hubert highway and the St. Vith-La Roche highway. The former runs through Houffalize, the latter through Baraque-de-Fraiture. Both these control points are linked by the transversal duct of the Bastogne-Liege highway.

The 83rd Infantry and 3rd Armored Divisions have captured Baraque-de-la-Fraiture and have thus reduced the Germans in the bulge to the use of only one east-west highway. Houffalize has now become a real bottleneck and one good flying day will reduce it to a mess.

On the southern flank of the bulge General Patton's troops are pushing deep dents into the enemy positions. The Houffalize corridor is only 12 miles wide and should be under efficient American artillery fire through its entire width.

Thus the bulge is being whittled away. This is probably what Field Marshal Montgomery meant when he said "we are writing off the enemy."

THERE were no new major developments on the Saar front, but in the Strasbourg sector the Germans have hurdled the Rhine with armor both north and south of Strasbourg and are pumping reserves into the Colmar bulge (this, by the way, points up the unreliability of some of our papers whose headlines were proclaiming week ago that "50,000 Germans" were in the "Vosges trap." That trap never even came near to being closed.)

The Germans threw a bridgehead across the Maas a few miles north of Venlo. As we pointed out about a week ago, this is a sector from which the enemy can threaten Antwerp and it is entirely possible that he will attack in earnest, if he has any "attack" left in him. This is the only sector where a real decision might still be possible.

THE Germans, still pushing their counterdrive for the relief of the trapped garrison of Budapest have recaptured the Danube fortress of Estergom. However, they have apparently been stopped along the main direction which is the railroad running straight from Komarno to Budapest. The Estergom direction is a sort of "second-best."

The Soviet command countered this move with lightning rapidity and cracked the German lines just north of the Danube and by a swift advance of 14 miles to the west from the Hron River bridgehead outflanked the German spearhead which has reached Estergom. The moment Soviet troops reach the north bank of the Danube west of Estergom, they will cut the railroad feeding the German counter-offensive and prerequisites will be created for another trap, this time between Komarno and Estergom. Soviet troops at Madar, four miles north of the Danube are in fact only 12 miles from the German base at Komarno.

The battle for Budapest is progressing relentlessly and 1,800 blocks are in Soviet hands out of the city's 4,500 (most of these are in Pest.)

